

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 11. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1816.

[Vol. 30.

## THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY  
F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or  
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

## Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,  
Of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Have erected large and commodious

## Brick Warehouses & Cellars

For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,  
Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale  
on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to  
country merchants. Bills and debts collected and  
punctually remitted. Purchases made and generally all  
BROKERAGE and CO-MISSION BU-  
SINESS, transacted.

81st Cincinnati, February 19—

## L A T E S T IMPORTED GOODS.

100 Crates well assorted QUEENS WARE  
20 ditto and boxes elegant LUSTRE WARE  
20 Tiers,  
20 half Tiers,  
50 Barrels and  
100 Kegs,  
80 Bags very Green COFFEE  
20 Barrels ditto ditto  
18 Boxes Tin, fit for manufacturers,  
100 Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS, superior  
quality.

Bundles of Steel, and a few tons Campeachy  
Logwood will be sold on accommodating terms  
by the package, at Philadelphia, New York &  
Baltimore prices—carriage, which is extremely  
low added—by application to

J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.

December 25th, 1815. 52  
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
On Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Savan-  
na, Charleston and Pittsburgh,  
For sale—apply as above.

JAMES GARRISON,  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Apothecary and Druggist,  
MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON,  
RESPECTFULLY informs merchants and phys-  
icians and all dealers in his line, that he has, and  
will constantly keep, a large and extensive supply of

Fresh Drugs and Medicines;

Also, a large supply of  
PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

Which he will sell for cash at the New-York, Phil-  
adelphia and Baltimore prices, with the addition of  
Carriage expences excepted, or on the usual cre-  
dit, viz.

Aloes Sact  
Antimony  
Anniseed  
Borax refined  
Brimstone  
Burgundy Pitch  
Cantharis  
Cochineal  
Cream Tartar  
Cloves  
Cinnamon  
Mace  
Nutmegs  
12 dozen Caster Oil  
Gum Camphor  
Arabic

PATENT MEDICINES,  
By the gross or dozen.

Anderson's Pills  
Lee's N. & B. Pills  
Hooper's Pills  
Bateman's Drops  
British Oil  
Turlington's Balsom  
Itch Ointment

DYE STUFFS.

Annotto  
Allum  
Red Wood  
Log Wood  
Fustic  
Aquafortis

Gum Tragacanth  
Myrrh  
Guiae  
Copal  
Shal Lac  
Pow'd. Peruvia Barks  
Rheubarb  
Jallap  
Specacuanha, &c.  
Sal Ammoniac  
Fol Senna  
Manna Flake  
Camomile Flowers  
Orange Peel  
Genitius Root, &c.

NOTICE.

All those indebted to the subscriber, are request-  
ed to come forward and make immediate payment,  
as no longer indulgence can or will be given.

JAMES MAXWELL.

February 19. 8

POPLAR TREES.

From 5 to 10,000 Lombardy and Athenian Pop-  
lars, fit for immediate transplanting, for sale at  
Captain John Fowler's Forest Garden, on very  
moderate terms. Those who are disposed to or-  
nament their pleasure or fancy grounds, or the  
town streets, may be supplied if they make an ear-  
ly application.

Feb 14. 8

1405 Tickets, at \$2 50 cents, each. \$3515 50

The prizes except the land, will be deliv-  
ered to the fortunate holders of tickets in Lex-  
ington, immediately after the drawing is com-  
pleted.

The drawing will take place in Lexington,  
about the first of March, under the direction  
of respectable managers to be appointed.

January 26, h. 1815. 10

All Prizes are floating.

The drawing of the above Lottery will positively  
take place in Lexington on the 28th of March, and  
continue three days. Tickets may be had of  
Messrs. James & B. L. Graves & Co. at their store  
on Cheshire, on a credit, until the day of drawing.  
Likewise may be had in Winchester, Mount Sterling,  
Paris, Versailles and Georgetown.

10— March 1, 1816.

STILLS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of differ-  
ent sizes and of the best quality, which he will  
sell low for cash. He has lately received from  
Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which en-  
ables him to furnish

Stills and Boilers

Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also

continues to carry on the

TINNING BUSINESS,

as usual.—

Two or three JOURNEYMAN TINNERS

would be employed, to whom the highest

wages will be given.

M. FISHEL.

Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1816. 7d—

Cellar to Rent.

The large and commodious Cellar, under the new

Episcopal Church. Apply to

JOHN COLEMAN,

Lexington Brewery.

3

John Norton,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that

he has removed to his house immedi-  
ately opposite the Insurance Bank, main street,

where he will keep a constant supply of MED-  
ICINES, wholesale and retail.

Having disposed of his Nail Factory, he re-  
quests all those in arrearages for Nails, to  
make payment immediately, as he intends go-  
ing to the eastward.—2 tf.

Taken up by William Lindsay, one Bay Horse,  
six years old next spring, 13 1-2 hands high, no brands  
perceivable, appraised to 13 dollars—also one Bay  
Mare, six years last spring, has a scar over the right  
eye, 13 1-2 hands high, no brands perceivable, ap-  
praised to \$13, by David Logan, Esq.

JAMES VANCE,

LEONARD CHEANY

9-3d

TAKEN UP by Benjamin Utterback, in Wood-  
ford county, living on the waters of Green's Creek,  
about 2 miles of Sublett's Ferry, on Gray Mare,  
14 1-2 hands high, 7 years old, branded I C on the  
near shoulder, and oil buttock—appraised to 40 dol-  
lars, before me, this 25th day of November, 1815.

9-3p H. WATKINS, J. P.

Taken Up by J. R. Witherspoon, living in Fayette  
county, on North Elkhorn, one Gray Horse,  
supposed to be 2 years old last spring, 14 hands  
high, appears to have been branded on the off shoul-  
der, appraised to \$20.

10-8 ROBERT S. RUSSELL, J. P.

## John Bickley,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
Attends the Circuit Courts of Fayette, Jessamine &  
Scott. His place of residence, Lexington—his office,  
next door to Dr. W. Warfield's shop. 9

## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold to the highest bidder on Monday,  
the 11th of March next, at the court house door  
in the town of Lexington, for ready money, two  
likely young negro fellows, Willis George, deeded  
by Robert Grinstead to me, in trust, to secure  
Robert Holmes and James McComell from any  
damage that might accrue from their endorsement  
of a note specified in the deed of trust. Due attend-  
ance will be given.

J. W. STOUT.

February 19. 8

## THOMAS DEYE OWINGS,

Has removed his  
IRON AND CASTINGS STORE  
To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholo-  
mew Blount, on Upper and Short streets, oppo-  
site colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF  
IRON & CASTINGS, viz.

Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens,  
And Irons, &c.  
Lexington, 8th Feb.

8

## FOR RENT,

The House and Stable,  
Fronting the New Market-House—Apply to  
JOHN L. MARTIN, or  
DAVID MEGOWAN.

February 19. 8-4

## E. S. Allen, (Cabinet Maker)

CARRIES on the above business on Upper-  
street, a few doors above Dr. Ridgeley's, Lexington,  
Kentucky, where every attention will be paid to  
those who may please to favour him with their  
patronage. The public may rest assured of having  
their work made in a manner not inferior to any in  
the Western country—All kinds of Cabinet work  
shall be neatly executed and in a workmanlike  
manner. He respectfully solicits the public pa-  
tronage.

E. S. A.

February 25, 1815. 9-

## REMOVAL.

H. A. AND WHITMARSH,  
Have removed from the corner of Main & Mill  
streets, to the house formerly occupied as the  
Branch Bank, where they have an elegant assort-  
ment of the following goods:—Gentlemen's best  
Boots, Shoes and Pumps—Men's and Boys' coarse  
Shoe—Ladies'—Misses' and Children's Kid, Mor-  
occo and Leather Slippers, which will be sold on  
reasonable terms, wholesale or retail.

Measures taken for shoes, which will be strictly  
attended to. 9-3 February 26.

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make payment immediately, as he intends go-  
ing to the eastward.—2 tf.

A copy. Attest.

JNO. C. WALKER, n. c. j. c. e.

The aforesaid unknown heirs of Daniel  
Gaines, deceased, and David Jamison, are  
hereby notified, that I will attend at the Tavern  
of Robert Miller, in the town of Rich-  
mond, Madison County, state of Kentucky,  
on Saturday the 9th day of March next, be-  
tween the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'  
clock P. M. to take the deposition of Thomas  
Townsend, and others, to be read as evidence  
of the objects of this Regulation, but to  
place the Soldiers of the late Army upon  
their guard against the devices which have  
already been, or may heret

The Lexington Library  
Will be open in future, on every  
Wednesday evening, from 6 to 9 o'clock.  
By order of the Directors.

THOS. M. PRENTISS, Libr.

March 4.

ON THURSDAY, the 14th instant, my  
Lottery for the distribution of Property, will posi-  
tively commence. A few tickets remain unsold—  
which may be had of Mr. Daniel Bradford, Mr.  
John Bridges, or of the subscriber.

EDWARD HOW.

Lexington, March 4, 1816 11-2

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

KEEPS his office on Poplar Row, in the same  
house occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank.  
9-11 February 25, 1816.

## EDUCATION.

The Subscribers return their greatful thanks  
to the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity,  
for the very liberal patronage they have received  
since the establishment of their School. Inasmuch as they have had the pleasure to give satisfaction to all who have with generous confidence entrusted their children long enough to their care, they trust that by the same unremitting attention, similar success will attend their efforts. The School will be continued at the same place—Terms as usual in the Lancastrian Department, but in the annexed Academy, Books must be furnished by the Students.

N. B. A limited number of poor Children, of respectable parents, will be received in the Lancastrian Department, and as heretofore taught gratis.

ALDRIDGE & VAUGHAN.

Lexington, Feb 22, 1816 9-3m

J. C. & M. D. Richardson,

Have just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a large and well chosen assortment of

## MERCHANDISE,

[Purchased principally for Cash.]

Which they are now opening in the white house, corner of Main and Mill Streets, which they will sell on as good terms as any other house in the Western country. They have on hand and will keep a constant supply of

Satinets, Cassinets, and Cottons—

Writing, Printing & Wrapping Paper,

Manufactured by the Lexington Manufacturing company.—Also an assortment of PITTSBURGH NAILS, which they will sell at wholesale, or by retail at a wholesale price.

They likewise wish to sell for Produce, at a fair price, or a reduced price in Cash,

## A Valuable Farm,

Consisting of 2 or 300 acres, situated between the lower Bourbon and Cynthiana roads, within nine miles from Lexington, with about 100 acres inclosed, with a Rope Walk, and other improvements too tedious to mention.

10-11 Lexington, March 1, 1816.

## TO PROPRIETORS OF

## Steam Engines.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the people of the state of Kentucky and Ohio, who are concerned in STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's plan, that he is now ready to engage to put up new Engines or repair old ones, which may from time to time get out of order. He flatters himself that by the long practice he has had in setting and building Steam Engines while in Oliver Evans's employ, to be capable of giving general satisfaction to those who may have occasion for his services.

Letters post paid, from any part of both states, will be punctually attended to.

CHARLES DOYLE.

Mayville Steam Mill.

Mayville Feb 7, 1815 10-3t

## FOUNDRY.

The subscriber having commenced a

Brass, Iron and Bell Foundry.

In the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders, Main street, wishes to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he now carries them on all their branches—all kinds of brass and iron machinery will be cast on the shortest notice, and in the best manner—also bells for taverns, court houses, &c.—He will keep on hand an assortment of flat irons, hatter's irons, tailor's irons, dog irons, waffle irons, what fan irons, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, by the subscriber

JOSEPH BRUIN.

February 28. 10

## LOST,

On the 23d of February, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, on the road from the Upper Blue Lick to Washington—containing one five dollar note on the bank of Frankfort, Kentucky—a bond of one hundred dollars on Capt. Harrison, clerk of the court of Montgomery, and another of one hundred and ten dollars on John Cameron and Major Stratton, at Little Sandy Works; also many other papers. Whoever has found it will lodge it at this office, or at Mr. Bett's living at the Upper Blue Lick, and they shall receive a handsome reward from me, living at the mouth of Lee's Creek, Mason County, Ky.

WILLIAM HODGES.

February 28. 10-3

## Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF  
Ashton, Beach and Neille,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorized to receive the same.

R ASHTON,  
JOSEPH BEACH,  
HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington, March 2d, 1816. 10-

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

## WHEREAS,

The subscriber hath laid off his possessions, at the Lower Blue Lick, into half acre lots, and purposes to establish a Town on said ground, for which purpose application will be made to the county court of Nicholas county, on the fourth Monday in May next, to establish a town on said land, according to law—I will also sell lots at public sale, on the twentieth day of March next to the highest bidder, on said ground—and if all are not sold on that day, the sale will also be made on the fifteenth day of April next. In all cases five dollars in hand will be required—twelve months credit will be given for the balance, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the money—an indispensible title will be made to the lots by the subscriber.

WILLIAM BARTLETT.

February 25. 10-8

## Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY MARCH 11.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

MR. BRADFORD,

Lest the public should be induced, by remarks in the two last numbers of the Gazette, to believe there were in reality some VEXATIOUS TREASURY ARRANGEMENT in existence, whereby the collector of the revenue for this district was induced to decline receiving certain bank notes in payment for taxes—I must request that you will publish the following extracts from circulars from the treasury department, to collectors of the revenue, whereby it will be seen that collectors are authorised to receive in payment of taxes and duties, such bank notes as are circulating currently at par in their respective districts.

Under this authority, I did not hesitate to receive the Office bank notes, whilst I considered them at par with the notes of the Kentucky banks, but so soon as the bank in which I make the public deposits, declined receiving them in deposit from individuals, I also declined receiving them in payment of taxes; for if I were now to receive them, I will venture to say, that four-fifths of the taxes would be paid in that paper—consequently a like proportion would be tendered by the bank in which I deposit, to every person presenting the treasurer's check or draft—which I do assure you would not be so willingly received as you imagine; for I have myself heard a person holding the treasurer's check, express his unwillingness to receive any part in Ohio notes.

JOHN H. MORTON,  
Collector of the Revenue.  
Collector's Office, March 1.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 1815.  
Sir—The public notification from this Department, of the 15th of June last, which has been communicated to you, announced the intention to forbid the receiving in payment of duties, taxes or any public dues, the notes issued by any bank, which does not, on demand, pay its notes in gold and silver, and at the same time refuses to receive, credit, re-issue and circulate Treasury Notes emitted upon the faith and security of the United States.

I have now to require your attention, that the measures thus announced may be carried into execution: And, therefore, after the first day of October next, you will not receive in any payment to be made to you as an officer of the United States, the notes issued by any of the banks mentioned in the list subjoined to this letter; which banks, it is understood, have suspended the payment of their notes in specie, and have refused to receive and re-issue the Treasury Notes, in the manner above specified.

It is an indulgence on the part of the government, to receive the notes of any bank, which has ceased to pay those notes, on demand, in gold or silver. The necessity of the case, and the convenience of the people, by whom the duties and taxes are paid, constitute the only motive for this indulgence. But the banks, whose notes are thus received, enjoy a benefit, to which they are not entitled, when they cease to afford the government a corresponding aid, by receiving a paper issued under the public authority, and guaranteed by the public faith and resources; when they refuse to receive and circulate the Treasury Notes, which (independent of other considerations) are intrinsically worth more than bank notes, because they bear an interest; and when, by such means, they may essentially embarrass every effort to restore to the community the facilities of a national circulating medium.

As it is proper that time should be given to inform the citizens generally, upon the subject of the bank notes, which are to be received in payment of public dues, the day on which the prohibition is actually to take effect, is fixed for the first of October next; and if, prior to that day, any of the notes of the banks mentioned in the subjoined list, circulate in your districts, or its vicinity, you will take all practicable means for giving publicity to this letter, and to the list of the banks accompanying it. After that day you will adhere rigidly to the direction of not receiving any of the notes of those banks in payments, to be made to the U. States.

It is proper, also, to apprise you, that bank notes issued by banks not mentioned in the subjoined list, are not to be received in payment of public dues, unless they are current at the place where they are offered in payment at par; and this condition is to be attended to immediately, without waiting to enforce it, until the first of October.

Upon the whole, you will understand, that for any payment to the United States, you are to receive only,

I Gold or Silver,

II. Treasury Notes.

III Bank notes in the manner following:

(1) Until the first of October next, the bank notes of any bank in good credit, current at par, at the place of payment, and (if you are directed by your instructions to make your payments into any bank) such notes as will be received and credited by the bank, employed for the deposits of the revenue, as cash, in the account with the Treasury of the United States.

(2) After the first of October next, the bank notes answering the preceding description, with the exception of such as are issued by the banks mentioned in the annexed list; which are not to be received after that day, although they may be current at par, and though they may be receivable as cash at the bank, where you are directed to make your deposits.

If any of the Banks mentioned in the subjoined list, should hereafter notify an intention to accede to the Treasury proposition, you will receive additional instructions on the subject.

REVENUE OFFICE, Nov. 25, 1815.

The collector may receive such banknotes as are circulating in their respective districts, in good credit, at the nominal value, and as will be received on deposit, to the credit of the Treasurer, by neighboring banks of known credit and solidity.

WASHINGTON CITY, February 27

The difference which has existed between the Senate and House of Representatives on the subject of the metes and bounds of the treaty making power, and the scope of the legislative power when coming in collision with it, is at length in a fair way of being satisfactorily adjusted. A bill has passed the House of Representatives respecting the Convention of Commerce with Great Britain, and will probably pass the Senate, which, though it does not settle the constitutional question, will settle on principles of compromise and mutual accommodation, the present difference between the two branches of the legislature. As it appears proper, having published so extensively the debate on the subject, that the grounds of the ultimate decision should be laid before the people, we shall shortly present to our readers the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes.

## CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.—FEB. 26.

The principal business of to-day, was to be engrossed for a third reading, a bill "making appropriations for the construction of roads and canals."

This bill is highly important in its provisions; proposing that dollars annually (the blank is proposed to be filled with six hundred thousand dollars) be appropriated for the purpose of constituting a fund for making artificial roads, and opening canals, which sum is to be set apart and inviolably pledged as a fund for that and no other purpose—the same to be placed under special charge and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury for the time being, &c.—suspendable during the state of war at the discretion of Congress: all monies subscribed by Congress to the stock of any companies incorporated for the purposes of internal improvement, to be paid out of this fund, &c. and all proceeds, interest and dividends of stock to accrue to it.

Internal Improvement.

The Committee appointed on so much of the President's message, as relate to roads and canals,

### REPORT :

That a view of the extent of territory, the number and magnitude of navigable lakes, rivers and bays; the variety of climate, and consequent diversity of productions embraced by the United States, cannot fail to impose the conviction, that a capacity exists in this country to maintain an extensive internal commerce. The variety of productions peculiar to the several parts, invites to the prosecution of a commerce of the most interesting kind.—A commerce internal, subject solely to the regulations of the country, not dependent on, or materially affected by, the vicissitudes of foreign competition, or collisions; the profits on which will rest in the country, and make an addition to the wealth of the nation. Such a commerce will in its natural tendency, create interests and feelings, consonant with the great interests of the community. Any practicable scheme, therefore, for the improvement of roads and inland navigation having for its object the encouragement and extension of a commerce so beneficial, has strong claims to the attention and aid of a government, constituted to promote the general welfare.

Such improvements executed on an extensive scale, would unquestionably contribute to the general interest, and increase of wealth in the nation; for whatever tends to accelerate the progress of industry, in its various and particular branches, or to remove the obstacles to its full exertion, must, in the result, produce that effect. The contemplated improvement in roads and canals, by extending the communication for commercial and personal intercourse to the interior and distant parts of the Union, would bestow common benefits, and give an enlarged faculty to the great branches of national industry, whether agricultural, commercial or manufacturing.

The agricultural products, which at present from inconvenient distance, their weight, or bulk, are unportable, could then be carried to a distant market; the reduction on the charge for price; and a ready market, and increased price enhance the value of the lands, from which the products were drawn.

The general commerce of the country would thereby receive a proportional advantage from the increase of the quantity of articles for exportation, the facility and extension to the venders of imported commodities, as also from a more general consumption, arising from an increased ability in the community to purchase such commodities. To manufacturers a reduction on the charge for transportation of the raw material, and wrought commodity, would be highly beneficial. The beneficial effects on individual interests, and the general wealth in society, arising from a system of cheap conveyance, by artificial roads & canals, does not rest on speculative opinion, or abstract reasonings, for confirmation; all doubts, as to the advantages, have been removed by the test of experience in every country where such improvements have been executed on a liberal scale.

To insure the pursuits of useful industry in a nation of the greatest prosperity, it is only necessary to protect their interests from foreign aggression, to leave them unrestrained by artificial provisions, and to remove, or meliorate, the natural obstacles to their exertion, by public works, rendering conveyance practicable and cheap.

Such public works, while they are calculated to subserve the pecuniary interests of every industrious class of the community, are highly important in a political point of view. The citizens, in the most remote parts, would be brought into close connection by a facility to commercial and personal intercourse. The common interests and identity of feelings thence arising, would, asa cement to the parts, bind together the whole, with the strong bond of interest and affection, giving stability and perpetuity to the union. And as a means of security, tend to increase our capacity for resistance to foreign aggressions by rendering less expensive, and more effective, our military operations.

The disadvantages experienced, and heavy charges incurred during the late war, for want of inland navigation along the sea-coast, connecting the great points of defense, are of too recent date, and decisive a character, to require any other demonstration that a facility in inland communication, constitutes a principal means of national defence.

Is believed that improvements so important to the political and general interest of society, stand strongly recommended to the attention of the national legislature. The general government alone, possess the means and resources to give a direction to works calculated for general advantage and to insure their complete execution.

The particular objects of this kind, to which public aid should be given, the means to be employed, and the mode of applying the public monies, remains to be considered.

The objects are such artificial roads and canals as are practicable of execution, and which promises a general or extensive advantage to the community; others, of minor importance, that are local in their nature, and will produce only local benefits will more properly be left for execution, to the means and enterprise of individuals, or to the executions of particular States. It is, indeed, a political maxim, well attested by experience, that whatever private interests are competent to the provision and application of their own instruments and means, such provision and means should be left to themselves.

The great works which are calculated for national advantage either in a military or commercial view, their execution must depend (at least for aid) on the general government—Wherever great obstacles are to be overcome, great power and means must be employed. To such works the means of associated individuals are incompetent, and the particular States may not have a sufficient interest in the

execution of works of the most essential advantage to other parts of the community. In other cases, where interest might be sufficiently operative, the means or the power may not be possessed, their territorial jurisdiction being limited short of the whole extent of the work.

Among many other objects of improvement in inland navigation and roads, coming within the above description, the following appears to be recommended by their importance to the attention of congress: 1st. Canals opening on inland navigation along the Atlantic sea-coast. 2d. A great turnpike road from north to south. 3d. Turnpike roads forming communications between the Atlantic and western rivers. 4th. Military roads communicating with the frontier posts; and, 5th. A canal around the falls of Ohio, or opening the bed of the river at that place.

The present state of the national finances, and the effect which engaging in many expensive works at the same time would produce, in raising the price of labor, seems to point out the policy of applying the public means to one, or only a few of these objects, in the first instance.

The difficulty and delicacy of selecting a particular object from among many others of acknowledged importance and great interest, is sensibly felt. In making the decision, general interests must be kept in view, and be held superior to local considerations. It appears proper, that when the government authorise the expenditure and application of public monies, to one of these objects, they should at the same time adopt a system, calculated to insure, in due time, the execution of other works requiring their aid.

After due consideration, and that examination which the committee have been able to give to the subject, they respectfully recommend to the first attention of congress, "The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal," being in their opinion of the first importance, and requiring the aid of the general government. It forms the central link, in that great chain of inland navigation along the sea-coast proposed to be opened. It is believed, from the best evidence, to be practicable of execution, and of itself, unconnected with other improvements, will afford the most extensive advantages. On this the committee will make a special report.

foral impunity, and that under this disbandment of nations from social order, we should have been despoiled of a thousand ships, and have thousands of our citizens reduced to Algerine slavery?— Yet this has taken place. The British interdicted to our vessels all harbors of the globe, without they had first proceeded to some one of hers, there paid tribute proportioned to their cargo, and obtained a license to proceed to the port of destination. The French, on the other side, declared the American ships to be lawful prizes, if they had touched at the port, or even been visited by a ship of the enemy's nation. Thus were the United States completely excluded from the ocean. Compare (says Mr. Jefferson) this state of things with that of '85, and say whether an opinion founded in the circumstances of that day (in which the Notes on Virginia were written) can be fairly applied to those of the present. We have experienced what we did not then believe, that there did exist both profligacy and power enough to exclude the United States from the field of intercourse with other nations. We therefore have a right to conclude, that to be independent for the comforts of life we must fabricate them ourselves. We must now place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist. The question of '85 is suppressed, or rather assumes a new form. The question is, shall we manufacture our own comforts, or go without them at the will of a foreign nation? He therefore who is now against domestic manufacturers, must be for reducing us to a dependence on foreign nations.—I AM NOT ONE OF THESE."

From the Aurora.

Mr. DRAKE—Enclosed you will receive extracts from the introductory chapter to my Tracts on Louisiana. As the Tracts are not yet published, and the boundary that ought to be assigned to Louisiana, as possessed and claimed by France, excites considerable interest at this time, in the public mind, I have transmitted to the result of all the enquiry I have been able to make on the important question of limit. Should you think this communication worthy of your readers, you will give it publicity in your widely extended paper.

Accept, sir, my respects,

WILLIAM DARBY.

#### Progressive Geography of Louisiana.

Ferdinand de Soto, in 1539-40, was no doubt the first European who actually traversed the regions near the mouth of the Mississippi; whose adventures have been preserved in literature. So extravagant, however, were the then projects of Spanish travellers in pursuit of the precious metals, and so little qualified to collect useful knowledge, that very few precise ideas of the countries through which they roamed, can be collected from their accounts. We may therefore conclude of the voyage of Soto, like many others, that he traversed, but did not discover the countries over which he travelled.

After the voyage of Soto, 132 years elapsed before any farther knowledge of Louisiana was obtained by any European nation. In 1574 two French traders, Joliet and Marquette reached the Mississippi by penetrating from Canada through Lakes Huron and Michigan—and thence the Fox Wisconsin Rivers. Shortly after the return of Joliet and Marquette, M. de la Salle, a gentleman from Rouen, in Normandy, in company with Father Lewis Hennepin, reached the Mississippi by the Illinois, and built fort Crevecoeur—M. La Salle explored the river to the mouth—Hennepin surveyed it upwards, above St. Anthony's Falls—went soon after to France, published an account of his discoveries, and named the country Louisiana.

La Salle returned to France, and in 1684, obtained from the ministry a small squadron, with which he set out, carrying orders to establish a colony on the Mississippi. From the very defective knowledge then gained of the northern part of the Mexican gulf, La Salle passed the mouth of the Mississippi; and, entering a deep and wide bay, he landed his men and effects, thinking himself on the Mississippi; but soon found his fatal error. An establishment was made, and a fort built. The country was taken possession of in the name of the king of France, with the formalities usual on such occasions, practised by European nations in their American conquests.

With the subsequent fate of La Salle's colony and his own death, we have nothing to do; these events are not pertinent to the question of previous possession.

In the month of February, 1699, the French under M. de Benneville, landed on the shore of the Biloxi Bay, opposite the pass between Ship and Cat islands, and formed the first permanent establishment in Louisiana. It may be remarked with justice to the memory of Benneville, that he was, if not the greatest of all the commanders sent from Europe since the discovery of America to establish colonies on that continent, he certainly was one of the number best calculated to encounter and overcome the numerous difficulties attending an establishment in a new discovered region.

Benneville founded Pensacola, now occupied by the Spaniards.

On the 13th of December, 1701, an order arrived from Europe to the French commandant, directing the removal of the colony from Bi-loxi, to Dauphin island, at the mouth of Mobile river. This order was executed on the 16th January, 1702. Nearly contemporary establishments were made on Dauphin island and Mobile bay where the town of Mobile and fort Conde now stand.

Perdido river being the only entrance from the gulf of Mexico between Mobile and Pensacola bays, and at very nearly mid-distance, became at that early period the point of separation between the Spanish colony of Florida, and the French colony of Louisiana.

I have sought in vain for French or Spanish maps of Florida and Louisiana published in the beginning of the 18th century, though I have been informed there are such; but have been more fortunate with those of England and Germany. I have procured two maps, one published in London, 1719, dedicated to Wm. Law, Esq. of Laureston; having Louisiana as the centre, but reaching westward from Chesapeake bay 33 degrees of longitude, and having the Rio Grande del Norte included in its western limits.

The other map was published about the same period, (1719) and bears the title of—

Regni Mexican, Nova Hispania, Ludoviciana, N. Anglia, Carolina, Virginian, et Pennsylvanica, sed non Insularum Archipelagi Mex-

ican, in America, Septentrionali, accurata tabula, exhibita a Joh. Baptista Homann, Noribergae.

On both these maps the coast's, rivers, mountains, and other grand features of nature, in those parts of North America are embraced, and drawn with astonishing correctness for the period of their publication. In the regions west of the Mississippi, but little additional accurate knowledge and no precision has been gained up to this time; no map extant has met my observation, in which the now Missouri territory and the province of Texas are more accurately defined.

In the London map, the bounds of Louisiana commences west at the mouth of Rio Grande del Norte, ascends that river to the mouth of the Rio Salado de a Paches (now St. Paul's) thence along that river to its source; thence by a curve to the 37° N. lat. where the limit meets the margin of the map.

On the east side, Carolina, Georgia, and part of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, are included. On the north, the boundary is left undefined.

The Nuremberg map commences Louisiana at the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte, ascends that river to the mouth of St. Paul's river; thence by a line nearly north, until it reaches 38° north latitude; thence east through the now territories of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia, to the sources of James River, thence nearly similar to the London map, until the limit merges into the Atlantic Ocean.

These two maps shew that the bounds of Louisiana were at the epoch of their publication considered by the literati of Europe, as reaching to the Rio Grande del Norte. In both, the fort built by M. de la Salle, is laid down at the head of the bay of Espiritu Santo, and the mouth of the Guadalupe or St. Marks, on the spot now called Matagorda.

With the general contour of the coast of the Mexican Gulf, these maps have great resemblance, though differing considerably in latitude and longitude of places, constant opposition from the Spanish authorities in America were experienced by the French officers in Louisiana. The respective boundaries were made the subject of continual alteration.

To decide the extent to which it had a right to claim territory in Louisiana, the French government in 1718, sent M. de Harpe to Louisiana, to explore the country by sea and land, and establish as far as possible the true limits of the province. The result of this gentleman's mission, and a succinct chronological table of events founded upon his survey, and upon the authority of a memoir of the count de Vergennes to the king of France, respecting Louisiana, will be given in our next.

WM. DARBY.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 10th, 1816.

\* The Editor has two maps by HOMANN of Nuremberg, one of which is entitled Amplissima Regiones Mississippi, seu Provincia Ludoviciana, a R. P. Hennequin, Fran. Miss. anno 1687; editio p. J. B. Homann, Geograph. Nuremberg. This map agrees with that of Mr. Durby; it is colored, and the routes of La Salle are very perspicuously traced, as well as of M. GAVELLIER, in 1637.

The routes of Soto in 1543, and his successor in 1552, are given in a very curious and distinct manner.

The British official map published in 1755, in two parts, by BOWERS, intended to point out boundaries, fixes the south limit of Louisiana at the same place as Homann.

From the Columbian.

#### THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

In the enquiry into alledged abuses we have received a letter from an intimate republican friend, now at Washington, for extracts from which we have no room to-day. The writer states, that the affair grows darker the more it is investigated. The audacity of Abraham Bradley in dismissing a clerk for giving testimony on oath, has caused great disgust. A sad scene of profligacy is disclosed, exhibiting something very like turpitude in the conduct of postmasters, generals, deputies, and connections. In all probability the whole gang will be dismissed.

A correspondent of the Aurora writes from Washington, that so many turns & returns have occurred under the management of Return J. Meigs, that he thinks it is time for another—that it is time to turn them all out. In this we would heartily concur, even were the principal innocent of these speculations; because the post-office ought to be guarded by all parties as a holy sanctuary, a sacred shrine, the medium of correspondence, which is sacrilege to violate; and because the postmasters ought to be not only upright but unsuspected. Col.

It is said that Mr. Meigs means to resign his situation in the general post office in consequence of the effect of the late discoveries on his nervous system—the public good, according to the formula, requires it.—Aurora.

An occurrence at New-Orleans is mentioned in a letter from a gentleman there to his friend in New York, which may teach a lesson to some officers, &c. who come from Upper Canada to embark here for Europe, and when here forget that they are out of his Britannic majesty's dominions.

On the 3d of January, the citizens of New Orleans began to celebrate in a very festive manner the first anniversary of Jackson's operations, below that city; which celebration was to be continued till the 8th inclusive. Among the British merchants or agents who were purchasing cotton in the city, was a man named Pritchard, who at the coffee house was so indiscreet as to use scurrilous and reproachful language in speaking of the Americans; applying contemptuous epithets to the Yankee army and navy.—Indeed, the British consider the term Yankee as a reproach, and so use it.

An aged man present took down Pritchard's words, and had them placarded in the room. Presently after a major Hunter came in, and was informed of Pritchard's conduct. The major wrote him a note, requiring him to come to the coffee-house the next day and make a public apology. The limited hour expired without the appearance of P. on the

Rialto—when Hunter repaired to the lodgings of the British agent, and administered to that offender a quantum sufficit of stripes with a cow-skin-whip. Pritchard thus disgraced, was stimulated by his fellows, to challenge major H. to a duel; and finding no other mode of allaying popular contempt, or replacing himself in some sort of estimation, he adopted their advice. The major accepted the invitation and chose the distance, (five paces.) On the first fire, Pritchard was shot through the body. The letter, written about an hour after, says that the ball was extracted from the opposite side, and the man was not expected to survive.

Columbian.

*Copy of a letter from the Hon. Isham Talbot, to the Editors, dated*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1816.

I have the pleasure of enclosing to you a very interesting document, exhibiting in a very luminous and elegant manner, the situation of the very extensive manufacturing interests of our country, the magnitude and extent of which seems calculated to awaken as much pleasure and pride, as astonishment in the mind of an American citizen. This report in its views, as well as in the general objects which it recommends, will, I flatter myself, receive the sanction of a large majority of the National legislature, and will be followed by the adoption of the correspondent acts of legislation. The measure for which I hope will be found in the general Tariff of Duties on importation, with which we have been furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A general system of taxation is progressing towards completion, founded principally on the calculations of a permanent peace establishment—And amongst the measures in relation to this subject not yet completely carried into legislative enactments, we may calculate on the following as likely to be adopted:

The repeal of the duty on the quantity of spirits distilled, which was imposed by the last law on the subject—with the addition of 50 per cent, on the duty imposed on the capacity, which will make the amount of 7 1-2 cents per gallon, with an equalization of that duty to any portion of the year for which the distiller may desire a license in equal proportion with the time for which the license is to be taken out, bears to the same rate, for an entire year—A regulation of vast importance to Kentucky.

The immediate repeal of all the duties on domestic manufactures, including those on household furniture and watches with a reduction of the direct tax from 6 to 2,000,000 dollars, to continue for one year only.—Frankfort Argus.

Canadian Volunteers.—The bill to compensate certain Canadian volunteers, by a bounty in land, according to their rank, was passed by the house of representatives.

Disbanded Officers.—The house concurred, yeas 77 nays 59, with the senate, to strike out the 3d section of the bill making further provisions for military services, which went to give a bounty in land to the officers late of the army of the United States.

National University.—The committee on that part of the president's message which relates to this subject, have reported a bill for the purpose.

The resolution from the house to appoint a committee to enquire into the expediency of carrying into execution the resolves adopted by congress on the death of the late Gen. Washington, was read three times, and agreed to. Messrs. King, Varnum and Barbour were appointed the committee on the part of the senate.

The resolution from the house of representatives expressive of the sense of congress on the achievements of captain Stewart, Bent, Biddle, and the officers and crews of the Constitution and Wasp, were read a third time and passed.

The bill for the relief of col. Wm. Lawrence, of the army of the United States, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates composing the garrison of fort Bowyer, was read a third time and passed, and sent to the house of representatives for concurrence.

The Virgin carried off.—An image of the Virgin Mary valued at 30 or \$90,000, has been brought to St. Domingo from Carthagena, in a schooner belonging to New-York. It was taken as security for payment of a cargo of provisions carried into Carthagena by that vessel.

Prodigality.—It is estimated that one man's speeches in congress, (who is constantly complaining of abridgments of the freedom of debate!) will cost the United States at least \$70,000, for the present session.

President Petion has purchased an elegant vessel, built at New-York, by certain shipwrights there on private account, for \$220,000. She carries 40 guns and 300 men, and is cruising against his master king Henry.

Lead Ore. Specimens of a very rich lead ore having been discovered by capt. Foulk in his rambles, near cantonment of our troops at Rock river.

From the Weekly Register.

#### GEORGIA SUGAR.

*Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, publicly communicated for the Weekly Register.*

"The cultivation of the cane is rapidly extending with us. I have received some information on this interesting subject, which, I suppose, may be gratifying to you.

"Major Butler, on 85 acres, cultivated by 17 hands, produced 140,000 lbs. sugar, and 75 bbls. molasses.

John M'Queen, Esq. planted 18 acres in cane—average product 20,000 per acre—500 canes, the product of a quarter of an acre, yielded 60 gallons of juice, which boiled down, made 672 lbs. sugar, and may lose 50 lbs. in draining, leaving 632 lbs. or 238 lbs. of sugar per acre."

Let us look at these products and see what they amount to, at the PRESENT prices for sugar and molasses.

|                                  |                              |          |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| 140,000 lbs. sugar,              | (worth on the spot) 17 cents | \$23,800 |
| 75 bbls. molasses, at 10 dollars | 6,000                        |          |
| Product of 85 acres and 17 hands |                              | \$29,800 |

18 acres at 2488 lbs. per acre—  
44,785 lbs. at 75 cents, \$31,623  
Say 23 bbls. molasses, at \$80 \$1,840

Produce of 18 acres and 5 or six hands, \$9,453 21

49,253 dollars, the product of 23 hands is for each hand \$1706. There is no gold mine equal to this.

But sugar and molasses may not hold their present prices—the duties will be reduced, and the cost of the freight and charges lessened, by the continuance of the peace. Good sugar, however, cannot easily be lower in the United States than 10 cents, the [old] duty included; and it is believed the West-India Planter cannot profitably furnish it at so low a rate. And then the product of these crops, raised on 103 acres, by 23 hands (allowing the sugar at 10 cents per pound, and the molasses at \$40 per hogshead) would be \$21,978, or \$213 per acre, and \$962 per hand.

When we get to exporting sugar—when it becomes a staple article of our commerce like cotton, its value may depreciate equal to the duty that will probably be continued upon it, (12 1/2 cents per lb.) but still it will be a most profitable crop.

Thus do the bounties of God to our country unfold themselves and—

#### POINT TO INDEPENDENCE.

War between England and Spain.

Charleston, Jan. 14.

Captain Hill of the schr. Weazle, arrived at this port yesterday morning, in 12 days from Cape Nichola Mole, informs us, that just before he left there, a schr. from Jamaica bound to Cape Francois, put in to land a passenger who was charged with business from the Haytian government. They informed that a war was immediately expected between Great Britain and Spain. Captain H. also says, that the officers of the British sloop of war Carnation, which had been in at the Cape for some days, reported that they had a similar expectation.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

#### THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

"It is an ill wind which blows no good."

The violent and apparently vindictive attack recently made through the columns of the Reporter, against Colonel Monroe, seemed at first, to augur little else than pity and indignation for the weakness and wickedness by which it was prompted. Some good, however, resulted from it. The people were, before, tranquil and silent, waiting the period when their unbiased, and might be said, undivided suffrages, would have elevated the man best qualified to wield our destinies.

This recent and violent abuse of the man, whom the affections and confidence of nine-tenths of the republicans of Kentucky, will still carry to the presidency, has produced an excitement and current of public feeling not easily defeated or suppressed, however loud and long the devotees of Gen. Armstrong should continue.

The source whence this attack sprang, and the illiberal and violent manner in which it was conducted, was sincerely regretted by every Republican of the country. This regret has, however, an offset, by the effect which was produced upon the community. What was designed as fatal to Mr. Monroe, produced a reaction in his favor—what was commenced in the hope of division and distraction, has resulted in an extension and firmness of public sentiment.

Such has been the effect of the course pursued by the enemies of Col. Monroe, or rather the friends of Gen. Armstrong, that already men of high standing, declared themselves candidates for the electoral ticket in favor of Mr. Monroe.

It was observed upon a former occasion, which has not been (and could not with truth) contradicted, that nine-tenths of the republicans of Kentucky were decidedly in favor of his election to the presidency. With increased confidence, Brutus asserted the assertion; and if proof were wanting, it is to be found in the mouth of almost every man in the country.

That this opinion in favor of integrity and talents, and a just estimate of a long life of faithful public services, should not be perverted, by false assertions and shallow artifices—should the community neither at home or abroad be deceived by the pretended formidable array, made in the Reporter, against Col. Monroe—and made too by a few devoted friends to Gen. Armstrong, were the inducements to obtrude some facts and desultory comments upon the community. With these inducements he will continue to speak and to act as circumstances may require.

#### BRUTUS.

## COMMISSION BUSINESS IN LEXINGTON, KEN.

Cornelius Coyle & Wm. Robinson,  
HAVING ESTABLISHED A

### COMMISSION HOUSE IN THIS TOWN,

Respectfully solicit the patronage of such commercial gentlemen and others, whose business may require agency in this section of the country. They are determined not to connect any business of their own with the establishment. It will be a commission house exclusively, and being such, there cannot be at any time collisions between their own concerns and those of others. They will purchase cargoes for exportation, of the production of this country, viz. Tobacco, Flour, Whisky, Ginseng, White, and Red Lead, Salt-Petre, Gun-Powder, Hemp, Cordage, Yarns, Cotton Bagging, &c.—and every attention paid to consignments and to the collection of debts. The business to be conducted under the firm of

Wm. ROBINSON & Co.

Next door to John D. Clifford's Store.  
REFERENCES.

William Leavy,  
George Trotter,  
Alexander Parker,  
W. Essex & Son,  
Tandy & Allen,  
E. Finley & Son,  
Noah Ridgely,  
Thomas Scott,  
Robert Miller,  
Eastburn, Kirk, & Co.,  
Isaac Riley,  
George Poyzer,  
December 15th, 1815.

51

### JUST RECEIVED,

AND READY TO BE DISPOSED OF BY

#### Wholesale,

By the subscribers, at their Store Room in Lexington, opposite Mr. John Postlewait's Tavern, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

#### Elegant Fancy Goods,

Selected from the latest importations in Philadelphia, and which they will sell upon very favourable terms for Cash, or approved endorsed Notes.

LANE & TAYLOR.

Lexington, 9th January, 1816. 3-tf

N. B. Wm. N. Lane presents his thanks to his former friends and customers, and hopes they will give him a call

#### Nails and Brads.

The subscribers inform the public they have just received a fresh supply of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of all sizes, which may be had by the cask at their store, or by retail of Messrs. A. Farmer Dewees & Co. who will hereafter be constantly supplied with a general assortment for retails lines at the usual prices—where also may be had warranteed Axes, of a superior quality.

The subscribers will also receive orders for any kind of nails, which they will import and sell at the Factory price, at Pittsburgh, with addition of a commission of 2 1/2 per cent. on 3 months credit—and without any commission, when money is paid on delivery of the nails here.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Dec. 29. 1-tf

#### FOR SALE,

#### THE PLANTATION

Whereon the subscriber now resides,

CONTAINING

#### Two hundred & twenty Acres.

SITUATE on the Henry's Mill road, six miles and a half from Lexington, a part of Maj. Meridith's military survey... The land is not to be equalled in Fayette in point of soil, situation, water and timber. There is a superb young orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, of various kind of fruit, calculated for keeping and making cider. About eighty acres of land for cultivation, ten acres of meadow, and fifty acres of sod for pastures, with the primitive standing. The water is conveniently situated in the lots, and is equal in quantity to any in Kentucky—the fencing is a great part set on locust logs and well laid off. The Henry's Mill road runs nearly through the centre of the tract, which divides timber, water, &c. There is also a well planned Distillery on the tract, with sufficient water to work until July; also a Blacksmith's shop on the road. The buildings are only tolerable, though a handsome situation is prepared for building. For terms apply to Daniel Bradford, Lexington, or to the subscriber,

THOMAS PEEBLES.

Nov. 8 45-11

#### To the Public.

MY shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette printing-office, where I carry on my business in its several branches of SADDLING & MILITARY ACCOUTREMENT MAKING.—I tender my grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the distinguished patronage I have received from them. My friends and the public are assured of prompt accommodations.—I feel confident that with the aid of some of the best workmen and a constant supply of the most choice materials, I shall be able to render ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour me with their applications by order or otherwise.

JOHN BRYAN.

January 22.

#### © Patent Elastic Saddles.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding. The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles, which is for the most part a just and general one, and is really a great grievance to those who have much riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particularly to that subject, with a view of possible remedy the evil—I can with confidence assure the public that I have accomplished it—I have projected a plan which is by means of strong and well tempered steel springs, so constructed as to support the saddle seat, & give much greater ease to both rider & horse, than saddles made in the common way or any other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The plan is entirely different from the English elastic saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and also from those with wire springs, and I conceive much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater, and the tree not being put out of its original form, will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys, which is complained of in thesaddles with spring bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its vicinity, have those saddles now in use, and but one tentment I believe exists among them in favour of their superiority—The invention is equally as applicable to ladies' saddles as to gentlemen's. Any person desirous of purchasing those easy saddles, is at liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their ease for themselves. In point of durability I will warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superior to most.

© I have obtained a Patent from the United States for this invention, and am ready to dispose of patent rights to Saddlers, for other countries or states—if required, I will furnish a tree with springs ready fixed and strained, which may serve as a model to work by, and will give the necessary instructions.

J. BRYAN.

November 20.

#### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

#### Hay & Bordman

HAVE this day dissolved partnership, by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them to George Hay for settlement, who alone is authorised to settle the business of the concern.

GEORGE HAY  
NATHAN I. BORDMAN.

Lexington, Dec. 19, 1815. 52-

GEORGE HAY will continue the SHOE BUSINESS. Every attention will be paid to those who favor him with their patronage. Measures taken for all kinds of Shoes, which will be attended to with punctuality.

HENRY I. I. ROBERT,  
Continues to carry on the  
Confectionery Business,

In Main-street, in the house next below Mr. Benj. Stott's, and nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, where he will keep a

CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

Cakes, Candies, Sugar Toys, Con-

fits, Syrups, Cordials,

and generally all the articles in his line. The best assurance he can give his customers of his wishes to please them is, that impressed with the idea that his livelihood and welfare depends entirely on their patronage, his interest as well as inclination will make him exert all his power to deserve a continuance of it.

Oct. 7, 1815. 41-11

#### NOTICE.

The subscribers are desirous of having their accounts closed once a year, and have put their books into the hands of Thomas Satterwhite, who will devote his time to this object. All persons concerned are therefore notified to call on him and adjust their accounts.

The private books of F. Ridgely, are lodged with him also—the unsettled accounts in which must unequivocally be closed.

RIDGELY & PINDELL.

January 1, 1816.

## REAL AMERICAN IMPROVEMENTS.

The improved Chimney and Fire-place, by Mr. John C. Brush, of Washington City, D. C. is complete to give an agreeable fire side—Your old fire places and chimneys which afflict the family with smoke, may be effectually corrected; new ones are constructed with superior advantages, the rooms ventilated with pure air, warm or cold, at pleasure, without opening doors or windows; likewise a great saving of fuel. Gentlemen wishing the improvement, may receive the necessary information by applying to the undersigned (at Mr. Weisinger's Inn) who is duly authorized to introduce and convey the right to others to construct them, which will be done on very liberal terms.

#### The Domestic Roving and Spinning Machine.

This Machine is completely adapted to the use of the farmer and mechanic, to aid the household manufactory; with one of twelve spindles, one woman may perform the labor of six or eight on the common wheel. This country possessing the advantage of the raw materials at hand, the household manufactory may be carried on in peace or war, with as much benefit as any other mechanical, or agricultural business. The undersigned has received an assignment of the full and exclusive right from the patentee, to make use, and vend to others the right of the said machine, within the several states and territories of the United States, south and west of the Delaware river; the territorial right of any part which may be unsold, will be conveyed on very liberal terms to any gentleman who may be disposed to benefit themselves and their fellow citizens, by aiding the introduction of so valuable a labor saving machine.—Mr. Thomas V. Loofbourrow, of Frankfort, Kentucky, will furnish machines complete to order, for patterns to make from in other countries, &c. A machine may be seen and the terms learnt, by applying to the undersigned at Mr. Weisinger's Inn, or to Mr. Loofbourrow, at the Steam Mill.

STEPHEN ANDRES, Assignee.

Frankfort, Feb 6, 1816.

JANUARY 31, 1814.

The joint committee appointed to examine Mr. Stephen Andres' Spinning Machine, in conformity to his memorial, proceeded to examine the same, and find it constructed for spinning wool and cotton, and more simplified than any machine heretofore offered for public use; possessing the advantage of the Spinning Billy and Jenny now in use—it may be used as a Billy for roving and spinning warp or filling, or as a Jenny for spinning warp from wool or cotton, which change can be made in few minutes; the machine contains twelve spindles, and may be worked as a Billy by a common spinner with the aid of a boy or girl from eight to ten years old, and as a Jenny without any aid whatever. It possesses such advantages for saving labor and expediting the manufacture of domestic goods, that your committee recommends the same to the patronage of the good citizens of this commonwealth.

CERTIFICATE.

This may certify, that I have had in operation for two seasons past, at my place in Bourbon county, Kentucky, one of the domestic Roving and Spinning Machines, introduced into Kentucky by Stephen Andres. On a machine of 12 spindles, well made and attended, one woman with the aid of a small person may perform the labor of five or six on the common wheel. I am fully satisfied of its utility, and that it possesses superior advantages for aiding the household manufactory to any machine now in use, that I have no hesitation in recommending the same to my fellow citizens.

#### JUST IMPORTED,

#### AND FOR SALE,

AT W. MENTELLE'S

#### COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leavy,

#### FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,  
English Walnuts, Spanish Fibbers and  
Ground Nuts—Also,

A variety of Choice TOYS,  
FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, &  
NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,

SUCH AS

DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,  
BOXES, Glass and Painted,  
Elegant Painted & Queen'sware SNUFF BOXES,  
MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOMUS, and others  
too numerous for description,

REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and  
coughs,

Ditto in sticks,

DURABLE INK,

RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,

An elegant and cheap set of CHINA,

An assortment of QUEEN'SWARE.

FIDDLE, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior  
quality,

BOSS COTTON,

Dito SPUN, of all sizes,

BOMBAZETTS, and other Dry Goods,

COTTON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,

RAPPE SNUFF.

Orders from the country, attended to, punctually.

November 20.

45-11

© Patent Elastic Saddles.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding.

The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles,

which is for the most part a just and general one,

and is really a great grievance to those who have much riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particularly to that subject, with a view of possible remedy the evil—I can with confidence assure the public that I have accomplished it—I have projected a plan which is by means of strong and well tempered steel springs, so constructed as to support the saddle seat, & give much greater ease to both rider & horse, than saddles made in the common way or any other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The plan is entirely different from the English elastic

saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and also from those with wire springs, and I conceive much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater,

and the tree not being put out of its original form,

will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys,

which is complained of in thesaddles with spring bars.

A number of gentlemen in this town and its

vicinity, have those saddles now in use, and but one

tentment I believe exists among them in favour of

their superiority—The invention is equally as

applicable to ladies' saddles as to gentlemen's. Any person

desirous of purchasing those easy saddles, is at

liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their

ease for themselves. In point of durability I will

warrant them equal to any other saddles, and super-

ior to most.

© I have obtained a Patent from the United

States for this invention, and am ready to dispose

of patent rights to Saddlers, for other countries

or states—if required, I will furnish a tree with

springs ready fixed and strained, which may serve as a

model to work by, and will give the necessary instruc-

tions.

J. BRYAN.

November 20.

45-11

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